kson and down with the banks" was once a railying cry. Every argument used against d United States Bank can be used with force against the present system. The of Congress to create a bank or upporation and locate it in a State ver be admitted by the people; nor will Con-be permitted to hold the banking interests its control, to be used for the nurnoses of any gress be permitted to hold the banking interests under its control, to be used for the purposes of any party; nor will the banking interests of the country be permitted to use Congress for its protection and profit. There is no legitimate connection between the banking business of the country and national legislation; and if there were there is no compensation to the people for the privileges and immunities extended to banking capital under the present system. Banks of circuitation, under State laws, are of questionable utility. The present Secretary of the freeasury, always a banker, in his last report says upon this subject:—"To all banking systems under Treasury, always a banker, in his last report says upon this subject:—"To all banking systems under which circulating notes are issued there are grave objections, and if there were none in existence in the United States the Secretary would hesitate to recommend or endorse even the most perfect that has been devised." And in relation to the present national banking system, he says:—"At some more propitious period, when the Union shall have been fully restored, it may perhaps, be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with." The total taxes paid by the banks for the year ending January 1, 1867, were \$5,657,816, of which only \$350,544 was a tax on their capital. The rabiroad companies paid to the general government the same year \$7,05,445, and the manufacturers of the coal off you use paid \$5,317,396. For the year 1867 the banks, trust companies and savings institutions togener paid only \$5,815,515, including \$476,867 tax on their capital: while the railroad companies paid to the real production of the coal off you have paid \$5,317,396. For the year 1867 the banks, trust companies and savings institutions togener paid only \$5,815,515, including \$476,867 tax on their capital: while the railroad companies paid \$7,507,544; tobacco, \$15,245,477; eigars, \$3,661, 1867 the banks, trust companies and savings institutions togenher paid only \$5,8.5,15. Including \$476,867 tax on their capital; while the railroad companies paid \$7,00,54; tobacco, \$16,245,577; cigars, \$5,661,94,94,761. The banks collect all the taxes they pay from the people, and so do railroad sand all manufacturers. The comptroiler of the Currency, the special advocate and defender of the national banking system, says truly—"A tax on any business is paid by the customer. It is so with banks." Their taxes, therefore, are no more an equivalent for their special privileges and exemptions, and no more entitle them to a national currency than the \$2,943,000 paid by boots and shoes, or the \$3,195,000 paid by clothing, or the \$35,000,000 paid by liquora, is entitled to a currency. The banks have a special privilege for a special radical purpose, which is to concentrate all business, all power and indicance in the general government. At this point allow me to refer to the report or the Comptroiler of the Currency. He states that the banks have loaned the government four hundred and ninety millions of dollars on which they receive interest annually in gold of nineteen million live hundred thousand dollars, never less, generally one hundred and eighty millions dollars are required to be held by the banks constantly in legal tender notes as a reserve percentage of their circulation and deposits, and that this amount is "a gratuitous loan to the government. The banks get no interest on it. It is so much of their capital unproductive, invested in noninterest bearing notes of the government," and he therefore thinks that in public estimation nine milions of the interest paid by the government on this enc hundred and fifty millions should not be considered as received by the banks, because the law indicated and fifty millions of legal tenders as a reserve. If the hundred and fifty millions of legal tenders as a reserve by the banks are a gratuitous loan to the government, why are not all legal tenders bed as reserve by afty millions of legal tenders held as a reserve by the banks are a gratuitous ioan to the government, why are not all legal tenders a like loan, and why should not all the paper currency be of like character because the cheapest and the best? But the banks do not, in fact, make a gratuitous loan of their legal tenders to the government. Forbidden to use their reserve in their own business, they remit it to New York, where it is not held in reserve, but is loaned to stock brokers and speculiators. Receiving interest on the kers and speculators. Receiving interest on the amount under the name of a deposit, they really loan it on call to the city banks, which in their turn loan amount under the name of a deposit, they really loan it on call to the city banks, which in their turn loan it at a higher rate of interest. As soon as it is discovered that under the practical workings of any law affecting capital there is a loss of profits the law is at once ingent only changed, asgwas done in regard to this legal tender reserve. By the law of March 2, 1861, two-lifths only of the required reserve need be kept in legal tenders, the balance could be be held in interest-paying securities. Now, of what benefit to the people is the national banking system? The money they loan to the government is of no higher value than the money loaned by others, and therefore as creditors of the government they are entitled to no higher consideration. But they furnish a stable, uniform currency, it is said, is their currency any better, any cheaper than that furnished by the government itself, or any more uniform in value? For the best of their currency they promise to pay legal tenders—greenbacks—said by them to be the worst of government securities. If we substitute the government currency for the currency of the banks we save nincteen millions a year interest in gold, and have a better currency than they can furnish.

The Revolution Still Pending. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stanton, of Ohlo (radical).

m a speech delivered at Parkersburg, West Va., on the 6th instant, spoke respecting the pending revolution and the conflict between labor and capital as

follows:—
This country is now really in a state of revolution, and the idea that because hostilities are suspended and there are no longer contending armies in the field that, therefore the war is over and this controversy is ended is a great mistake. The history of no nation is an entire thing. You cannot cut it up into sections and take the history of a year, or of ten years, and took at it separately and unconnected with what has gone before and what is to come after. Every act is preceded by something that has caused it, and from which something else will hereafter originate. Hence, when you undertake to look at measures of administration and public polity, as a solated measures, unconnected with the state of things that has given rise to them, and unconnected with what is likely to grow out of them in the future, things that has given rise to them, and unconnected with what is likely to grow out of them in the future, you can have no correct comprehension of such measures of administration. To have any correct appreciation of any given line of policy you must first inquire as to what caused it—what necessity re was for it. You cannot comprehend it without possible. To change you want that are to be adopted that you are called upon to consider, you must be back to the causes out of which our difficulties. the war of 1812. But I apprehend that there are men here who have not forgotten it. What was the war about? You cannot unnerstand what measures of public policy are necessary for closing up the breaches created unless you know what the war was

public policy are necessary for closing up the breaches created unless you know what the war was about.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

I have been for a long time a convert to the heresy, if it be one, amounced by Mr. Seward long before the war began, that this country could not perpetually exist one-half slave States and the other half free—that there was an irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor—that the country must be all slave or all free territory, or the country would be divided into two sections, one slave and the other free. This, in my judgment, is the origin of the war, and whatever you may say about the special occasion that gave rise to any particular acts, such as the Kansas-Nobraska oilt and other matters of legislation, yet the war itself was unavoidable in this condition of things. It might have been postponed for a few years longer or brought on a few years earlier; but here is an irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor, which must forever prevent them from existing in harmony topether. Out of this grew the war, and the war itself was the unavoidable result of that condition of things. Underlying all political economy and all social organization less the question of the relations of capital and labor. It so happened—no matter how or why—as in all countries and in all ages that a large proportion of the capital of the country has been concentrated in the hands of a comparatively small portion of the people, and that the great mass of the people have nothing but their labor to rely upon. It has always been a question in political economy as to what are the proper relations of labor and capital and the laborer and the capitalist; whether the capitalists of the country should own the laborer or whether the haborer should be ken own man, controlling his own earnings, also own person and destiny.

Mr. Stanton here contrasted the systems of free and should be the own man, controlling his own earnings, also own person and dectains.

Mr. Stanton here contrasted the systems of free and slave labor in their relations to politics and capital as they existed before the war, and then

and slave labor in their relations to politics and capital as they existed before the war, and then drited into the tariff question:—

Now, these two systems before the war commenced were represented in Congress, and among the powers of the national government there were some that could be exercised to a great extent so as to and in the development of free labor civilization or in the development of slave labor civilization. For instance, as long ago as 1832, I recollect, the question arose about the tar if as to whether it was not due to the agricultural and mechanical interests of this country that it should have duty laid upon imported goods so as to put the labor of this country upon a footing with the labor of other countries. Without it the laboring man was exposed to the competition of the pauper abor of Europe. Now, the theory of our free labor was this:—I belonged to an agricultural community exclusively, and looked at it from an agricultural point of view. Our raw agricultural

But Mr. Keitt came up and said:—We don't want any quarter sections; we have our thousands of acres when we go out upon new tands to take our slaves upon. If you will give us a quarter section for every nigger we have, and let us go into your free territory, we will do it. But as to giving a quarter section for each landholder that didn't amount to shucks. The consequence of this free labor poticy would be to extend free labor institutions and give them control in the councils of the nation, and crush out slave labor civilization. Such were some of the sources of discord that prevailed, all originating, as I think I have shown, in these two systems of civilization. The speaker closed this branch of his subject by contrasting the effects free and slave labor had excited, respectively, on Massachusetts and old Virginia, the former, with every advantage, having constantly improved in wealth, population and every element of prosperity, while the latter, even before the war, became so reduced and its soil so unproductive that in large portions of the State no sign of animal or vegetable life could be seen, except here and there a famished grasshopper, sitting on a naked mullen stalk, with tears in his eyes. I have run over these leading thoughts for the purpose of these two systems of civilization, and that because the free labor system was the strongest, having all the elements of national power, it conquered in the struggic. Very well, say these gentlemen, slavery is abolished; now, why make any more fuss about it? I understand perfectly well that by the proclamation of President filncoln and the constitutional amendment slavery does not exist in the United States. But I know another thing. I know that those habits and manuers, and customs and dispositions which slavery engendered have not been obliterated. They remain as they were. Although slavery is abolished the trail of the serpent is over that county still.

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Charge to the Grand Jury of West Vir ginia-The Fourteenth Amendment and the Public Debt.

Chief Justice Chase delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury for the district of West Virginia at the opening of the court at Parkersburg last Thurs-

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY-You have been selected among your fellow editions for your inselligence, your impartiality and your integrity to inquire
concerning offences against the United States within
the district of West Virginia. Your general dutes
are sufficiently defined by your oath, which binds
you, under the most solemn obligations, to present
no one from envy, hatred or ill will and to leave no
one unpresented from favor and affection. The same
oath binds you to diligent inquiry as well as true presignations by alight or acquit yourselves of these oh
must not be satisfied by acting upon such cases only
as may be brought before you by the District Attorney or by members of your body, to whom knowledge of particular offences may have come. Your
anthority and your duty go much further. You
may and you should summon before you offers of
the government and others whom you may have
ease to believe possess information proper for out
with the collection of internal revenue, and assessors
and their subordinates may, with special propricty,
be thus examined. In respect to the mode and extent of your inquiries you may see fit to make
the your best guide. The District Attorney will always
be realy to adily on with information on matters of
law, and the Court, also, will take pleasure in responding to any inquiries you may see fit to make
present advised, only three subjects, to which it
is necessary to direct your particular attention. The
first of these is the faithful execution of the Internal
Revenue isaws. The war in which the nation has
been recently engaged for the preservation of the
national Union and government endangered by rebelion made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This doth is the payment of bountles for services in suppressing Insurrection or rehelion, shall
not be questioned. There are differences of opinion
as to the mode of payment required by law. Including
debts incurred for the payment of bountles for services in suppressing linsurrection or rehelion, shall
not be questioned. There are differences of o

Lawiessness in West Virginia-The Registry

Law. Governor Boreman, of West Virginia (radical), it a speech delivered at Parkersburg last week referred a speech delivered at Parkersburg last week referred to the condition of affairs in that State as follows:—

I am here to speak to you of the lawlessness which prevails in our State, through secret and open organizations, the object of which is to work upon the evil element for the destruction and over-drow of our government and laws. Ki klux assassins are abroad in your land, and I receive letters theily which are sent to me from various counties where Union men are threatened and terrorized over. The Governor read a death notice sent to himself from Nicholas county threatening him with death if he did not deast from executing the Registry law. He referred to the speech of Colonie R. H. Smith, at the Wheeling Convention, on the 9th of last January, advocating the mobbing of registry officers, as published in both the Wheeling papers; and also the speech of General Jackson, on the same day, proposing to force a new government on West Virginia and run it regardiess of the lawbulg existing State or ganization. A paper in Jefferson county recently stude that the rebeis intended to vote at the next election, in spite of the Registry law. All these things mean something. I am here to might to assert solemnit that this Registry law is a just and righteous law and as fairly executed throughout West Virginia as any law on our statute books. Errors will occasionally be made in the execution of all humane laws. Half the speeches and editorials of the opposition are made to apply to this much-abused Registry law, in pursuance of a regular pian of operations to compass its forcible overshrow, it all corresponds with the destructive policy announced by Mr. Blair, their candidate for Vice President. to the condition of affairs in that State as follows:-

South Carolina Democratic State Convention. The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, in

Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, in session at Cotumbia last Friday:—

Whereas the democracy of South Carolina have assembled in convention to nominate electors for the purpose of casting the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the declaration of principles recently promulgated by the national democratic party in convention assembled, and we do further cordially endorse and ratify the nomination of Horatic Seymour and Francis Preston State.

States.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates who represented the Southern States in the late Democratic Convention held in the city of New York on the 4th day of July last is neartily approved by this convention, and more especially their conduct in yielding to the judgment and policy of the delegates from the other States in the selection of President and Vice President and the adoption of a platform of principles. President and vice President and the subjects of a platform of principles. Resolved, That whilst we enter our protests against the radical reconstruction acts and the evils they are bringing upon the South we rely with confidence upon constitutional agencies and peaceful instru-mentalities alone to bring us the reflet we seek and the reform we need. Resolved, That we invite all voters of the State to unite with the great democratic party of the country

stitutions of our fathers, to scenare the con-toration of the Union and to put the reguls more upon a career of honor, peace and pre-Resolved. That the President of the Unite-Resolved, That the President of the uniest States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the democratic party of South Carolina we tender him our thinks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due, and are hereby tendered, to all those generous spirits of the North—citizens, soldiers and saliors—who, and the storm of radical passion and prejudices, have raised their voices in behalf of our insulted and ourraged section.

Resolved, That the State Central Executive Committee be authorized to fill all such vacancies as may occur by death, resignation or otherwise in the ticket of the Electors for President and Vice President af the United States, or take such action as they may find proper to the success of the democratic ticket.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Presidential Campaign in Maryland-Rad ical Democrats-The Conservative Movement and its Defeat—Who Are the Office-holders —Rebel Refugees—Feeling of the Conservatives—Social Condition of Society Affected by Political Affairs.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1868. I am not silly enough to suppose what excited politicians—especially self-interested partisans—say is all gospel. The ceaseless theme of democrats through their journals and orators is that the safety of our country depends upon the success of their party. Those in opposition likewise preach the same doctrine. I am not a believer-nor is any sensible man-that one political party, constituted as parties now are, can preserve the integrity, unity and safety of a nation like ours; nor should its destinies be entrusted to such keeping. There is no class of men in whom less reliance can be placed than in politicians. They are all demagogues, self-ambitions. untruthful and not to be trusted. Faisehood and misrepresentation belong to their profession. They are unscrupulous, and in nine cases out of ten dishonest. It is the cry now of the democrats, from Seymour down to the lowest pothouse brawler, that their Presidential candidate must be elected and the country placed in the keeping of democracy, or all is lost. Whether this party be triumphant or not there may still rest an abiding faith that we are safe. Extreme radicalism is playing the same senseless game. These people write and talk as if the great sovereign masses who vote were fools.

In this State and city a similar course was pursued, which proved effective in causing a change, and we are now ruled by the men-radical demo crats-who proclaimed social and political destruc tion unless they got into power. They obtained control, and instead of things being better they are worse. There is more profligacy, less honesty and patriotism, with greater extravagance and a worse condition of society, socially and politically, than even under the extremest phase of fanaticism. It, therefore, the central government should fall into the keeping of a party such as at present existing here we shall have departed widely from either a pleasant or congenial state of affairs. Let me come, then, to the facts and reasons upon which 1 found these as-

the facts and reasons upon which I found these assertions.

Our people some two years ago, or soon after the war closed, were grossly deceived. Those conservatively inclined, who had been Union men and sustained the government, either by money or by taking puri, directly or indirectly, in the army, being anxious for peace, consented to unite in a conservative movement with the democracy. By this means a controlling power in public affairs was finally secured against the then existing extreme faction. It was supposed we had compacted a combination, strong, patriotic and loyal, that would go for burying the hatchet; whose members would forget and forgive, let bygones be bygones and henceforward act in confidence and candor towards each other. Unfortunately, soon as our democratic aliles discovered their strength, finding they could muster recruits from other sources—the absolute rebels and their sympathizers—they broke faith, ignored conservatives and went in for warming the old serpent—"locofocolam"—into new life. This they did, and that insinuating reptile speedily found itself resuscitated. Straight-out democrats were elected to almost every office in the State—excepting many returned rebels—which they now fill, and in not a few instances abuse. Neither Union men nor conservatives were any longer respected, shown the least favor or given the slightest chance. So great, indeed, was the desire to appease traitors fresh from Jeff Davis' dominions and Lee's army that good and true men, democrats as well as conservatives and conservatives were any longer respected, shown the least favor or given the slightest chance. So great, indeed, was the desire to appease traitors fresh from Jeff Davis' dominions and Lee's army that good and true men, democrats as well as conservatives and moderate republicans, were set aside and totally overlooked in the dispensing of official and other favors. It has now become almost patent that unless an applicant for office can establish beyond reasonable doubt he has either actively participated in the robel army or warmly supported that cause, in sympathy or substantially, he need not hope for advancement, scarcely respectful notice. The judges of all our courts were uncompromising secessionists, one of them graduating in Fort Warren, the other on General Lee's staff. All the clerks and subordinates of these judicial tribunals are similar in Southern procivities, not a few of whom were down in Dixle during the rebellion. The Sheriff (Davis) also had his turn in Fort Warren for alleged disloyality. Thus it will be seen the Baltimore judiciary, as it is likewise throughout the State, bends pointedly towards what was the rebellions class. How secure loyal men may be when brought before it, with bitterness of feeling still existing, and what their chances are for strict, even-handed justice, is more easily imagmen may be when brought betone it, with otherness of feeling still existing, and what their chances at for strict, even-handed justice, is more easily imagined than realized.

Our municipal government seems almost like transfer to the Monumental City of Jeff Davis' Riel

Our municipal government seems almost like a transfer to the Monumental City of Jeff Davis' Richmond clerks, Mosoy's men, Lee's soldiers and Stonewall Jackson's pets. The different departments are literally packet with such parties as onicials. Mayor Banks himself was and is a thorough Southern Sympathizer. His private secretary commanded a rebel regiment, and his special confidential messenger fought four years under the guerilla Mosby to destroy our country. His city counsellor and secret adviser pronounced a feverish speech in favor of secession here just before the 19th of April and soon afterwards betook himself to Dixie, remaining there as Judge Advocate to convict and punish Union men until after Lee's surrender. These are only a few of such officials. Many more might be mentioned. They are legion and swarm like bees everywhere. One would suppose we were an asylum for rebel refugees, who, failing to destroy, now come as pensioners upon our public bounty. This extraordinary favoritism, however, shown to these self-expatriated individuals, has alrendy begun to cause serious diseatefaction, even among the democrats themselves. The home boys who worked hard in expectancy of getting some return by way of apporting the results of the self-end of the postunent to collect favors, find themselves wholly

triated individuals, has already begun to cause serious dissatisfaction, even among the democrats them-elves. The home boys who worked hard in expectancy of getting some return by way of appointment, or official favors, find themselves wholly neatested, and some first rate broken down Dixie soniders filling the places they worked for, voted for and hoped to obtain. This has caused very serious grumbing—complaints loud and strong—and the indications are it must sadly reduce the number of votes heretofore calculated upon for Seymour and Blair. Citimately, and before very long, it will unquestionably overthrow the democratic party in Marylant.

The social condition of society, owing to this ascendancy of rebel sentiment, is, I assure you, far from being pleasant. It is a melancholy truth that in consequence thereof those who were and stall are loyal to their country, who supported the Union cause, or look active part in the federal army, are almost obliged to deny their opinions or refrain from expressing them in apprehension of being either labooed in society or ostracised in business. A dealer who hopes at all for custom from secssionists has to keep shady. In social walks or where friends are assembled conversation cannot be carried on ten minutes without something offensive oring said against either the government, the Union or those who support it. Northern people and those who proclaim themselves loval find no congenial companionship when rebels are present. It has become almost a fixed purpose to break down and drive out, by withholding patronage from them, men who openly declare their preference for Grant and Colfax. The same haughty, disloyal and overbearing spirit manifested during the war, but was then carboa to some extent by fear, now prevails openly, boldly. There are many Union men, under these circumstances, who refrain from taking any active part in politice, Others again are passive. It is altogether a most uncomfortable condition of affairs, gailing to the inmost souls of clizens who were born t chivairic ideas here who would have rejoiced at seeing the Southern confederacy established, but it will not suit men, however much they may admire Mesars. Seymour and Blair, who are unwilling to be trampled upon, lorded over and humiliaited. Working democrats are beginning to think it is about time for them to assert their independence and seek for rights, favors and praise nearer home. They are getting sick of the surfeit. Some, yes, many, of them fought bravely for the Union, and made sacrifices in blood and treasure to maintain it. They, therefore, wish to see the nation's dag put in the foreground and not overshadowed by that of a fallen cause. I may say, while Maryland will go largely democratic this full, very many conservatives have already forsaken the party on account of the aftempt to crowd so much extreme Southernism upon them.

The Contest in Maryland. [From the Washington Star.]
the fact that the democratic major of the so sweepingly large it has be that there would not be a sufficient there in Nevember to bring out the f

nation and giving as another meter it directive to occurement, infrancially There is no month transfer that, of his collegeou, who undertook to line Boardal or offers of the

Single, with a view to running up a vote for seymon and Emir that shall put Maryland in a position to make its induced felt with the incoming administration, which administration every Maryland democrat, infected, persans, by the sanguage commons of Mongounery Blair, believes implicitly will be Seymour and Blair. They estimate that the vote of the State will reach 10,000, and of this they are not willing to concede to Grant more than from 16,000 to 20,000. The total vote of Maryland for Governor in 1867 was \$5,492; majority of Oden Bowle over Bond 41,712. In 1864 the whole vote for President was \$2,393; Lincoln's majority 7,414. In 1860 the whole vote for President was \$2,142; democratic majority, \$1,551. In 1895 both branches of the Legislature were unanimously democratic. In fact not a single republican candidate was elected, we believe, to any executive or legislative office in the state.

believe, to any executive or legislative office in the State.

The main point of interest this year will be in the contest in the democratic ranks for Congressmen in the different districts. As nomination this year is equivalent to an election the contest will be mainly in the primary meetings, which take phase the last of this mouth, to elect delegates for the nominating conventions, which meet all through the State on the 9th of September. The State Democratic Convention to nominate an electoral ticket and prepare for the canvass meets in Baltimore on the 3d of September.

mber. In the First Congressional district (Eastern shore in the first congressional district (Eastern shore) the competitors are numerous. Anong them are Hiram McCullough, of Cecil, the present member; baniel M. Henry, of Dorchester, and Samuel Hembleton, of Taibot. The chances seem to lie between Hambleton and Henry, both strong man, as McCullough has served the two terms which, according to Maryland usage, is allotted to a Representative in Congress.

lough has served the Iwo terms which, according to Maryland usage, is allotted to a Representative in Congress.

In the Second district (Hatford county and portions of Baltimore city and county) Stevenson Archer will doubtless be renominated, as he has served but one term and there seems to be no disaffection to him.

In the Third district (thirteen wards of Baltimore city), the contest will be between Governor Thomas Swann, Robert J. Brent and Chris. A. Buchanan. The recently appointed Senator, Pinckner Whyte, was a candidate for Congress in this district, and, according to Baltimore gossip, his appointment to the Senate by Governor Swann was with a view to getting him out of the way of competition with himself for Congress. It is probable that Swann will get the nomination.

In the Fourth district (Upper Maryland) the candidates are J. Philip Roman, of Alleghany, A. K. Syster, of Washington: William P. Manisby, of Prederick, and Frederick K. Nelson, also of Frederick, and Frederick K. Nelson, also for Frederick, and prederick seems to lie between Roman and Syster, with the chances in favor of Roman, as Syster has the disadvantage of belonging to a county already represented in Congress by the election of Senator Hamilton.

The contest in the adjoining Fifth district has some local interest from the fact that several of the candidates named are gentlemen well known in Washington. Among the names presented are Joseph H. Bradley. Sr., William Dove (formerly in the plumbing business in this city), Judge Samuel H. Berry and E. B. Prettyman, of Montgomery county, and the present incumbent, Frederick Stone, of Port Tobacco. Mr. Stone will undoubtedly be renominated on the two term principle.

nated on the two term principle.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In Ohio the following nominations have been made Dist. Republican.

1—*Benjamin Eggleston.

2—dob E. Stevenson.

4—*William Lawrence.

5. F. Carey.

4—*William Lawrence.

John S. Leedman.

6—John A. Smith.

Nelson Barrere.

7—John J. Winans.

John H. Thomas.

8—John Bentty.

9—W H. Giber. for Congress:-

In the Third and Fifth districts no nomination has yet been made. In the Third General R. C. Schenck will probably be renominated. Vallandigham, General Durin Ward and others are candidates for the

P. P. P .- "Pollard's Political Pamphlet," which the well known historian of the "Lost Cause" and of the "Lost Cause Regained" proposes to publish in the city of New York, will be devoted to reviews of events and of leading men of the politics of the day, and will offer, moreover, certain attractive features as a contemporary historical record similar to those which used to characterize and lend value to "Nile's Register." Mr. Poliard says in his prospectus that the design "stands midway between the daily paper and the monthly." The editor intends to supply by it "a conspicuous want, particularly in make of public affairs a noble and refined study rather than the capital of narrow and self-interested parties"-an object worthy of commendation from all independent journals. The modes of publicity vary greatly in different countries, and it remains to be seen if the vigorous pen of Mr. Pollard will naturalize among us "the pamphlet" which in Europe, and especially in France, has become a powerful instrument for affecting and even creating public opinion.

The radical candidate for Governor in Kentucky did not carry even his own county.

Maxwell McCaslin; Secretary of State, Wilson Shannon, Jr.; Auditor, Gotleib Schauble; Treasurer, Allen Judge, W. R. Wagstart.

It is-says the Sacramento Union-a poticeable fact connected with nearly all the democratic meetings which have been held in California since the nomination of the Tammany revolutionary ticket that the leaders—marshals, presidents, vice-presidents, sec-retaries and speakers—are of the old original secession element, who clung to John B. McConnell in 1861, and voted for Breckinridge in 1860, who always stuck to it that the war to save the Union was legalized murder, and that the real patriots were the

The vote of Kentucky at the three last general elections was as follows:-

In 1864 the Presidential vote was:-the Court of Appeals:

Duvat (democrat). 95,957
Hobeon (radical and third party). 50,035 The vote last August for Governor was:-

Majority for Helm over both his competitors, 43,119. The republicans of California have made the folowing nominations for Congress:-Pirst district. Frank M. Risley; Second, A. A. Sargent; Third, Chan-

FATAL ACCIDENT OF THE NORTH RIVER.

Watt-One Man Mangled and Killed.

At two o'cleck yesterday afternoon Henry Dealey appeared before Mr. Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a charge against fames Watt, of the Christopher street and Hoboken ine, for running down a rowboat containing the complainant and two others, named James Gordon and Bernard Keenan, by which Gordon lost his life. The affidavit of Dealey, who is a boy aged about fifteen years, charges that at the hour named Mason was in charge of the ferry steamer James Watt; that at the time the complainant and the aforesaid parties were in a rowboat on the North river, at the foo of Christopher street, rowing down the river when the Watt approached the Christopher street slip. At this moment Kechan, seeing the boat in danger, shouted to Mason, who was in the pilot house, to stop. At this time, it is changed, the Watt was within twenty feet of the boat. The pilot allowed the steamer to advance towards the slip and then rang the bell to reverse, but it was too late. The smail boat was struck and shivered into pieces; but not until after Dealey and Keenan, knowing their danger, had thrown themselves into the water and started for the shore. Gordon, who could not swim, remained in the boat, and when the paddie wheels struck & was drawn in under the vessel's die wheels struck it was drawn in under the vessel's prow. Dealey further states that while he was in the water he observed the peril of Gordon, and shouting to the pilot, requested him to stop, at the same time informing him that Gordon was clinging to the wheel of the wat. He charges further that the pilot of the wat failed to stop the vessel for four or five minutes and proceeded on his course as usual.

On the amdavit setting forth the above facts being filed detective Sanda, of the Twenty-ninth police precipic, proceeded to the ferry and arrested Captain Mason. who is detained to answer the charge.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Since the days when Jerasalem boasted of its Solo monic temple the acceptors of Judaism can truthfully say, in no part of the world have they been enabled to erect so magnificent a structure for the observance of their peculiar rites as the one now in course of completion at the corner of Forty-third street and Pifth avenue. It is Moorish in its phase

of architecture and peculiarly costly. It is not probable that we shall be visited by any epidemic of a serious character this season, but this supposition should not weigh with the Board of Health or cause any relaxation in the purification of tenement houses or the cleanliness of our streets. We notice that a number of the byways are returning to their normal condition of filth. Now, until we are visited by frost this should not be permitted.

We notice that cholera morbus, in compact packs ges, is for sale on almost every corner of the city. It is to be found encased in a vegetable wrapping of green, indicative of the verdancy of those who are so unwise as to use it.

The idea of running great seawalls across the East river and thus throwing the body of water which from Blackwell's to Governor's Island divides New Yew York and Brooklyn into vast docks is decidedly preferable to throwing bridges from shore to shorecommencing no one hardly knows where and end ing in some region of country that is to be found miles back from the spanned water. The seawalls might be made continuations of streets.

The leaders of the two great political parties in the field are beginning to snuff "the battle from afar" and are quietly, but with untiring energy, getting their forces into fighting order. We see that a num ber of heavy paixhans, in shape of campaign papers, are being mounted on the opposing ramparts. In few weeks the atmosphere will smell mightily of newspaper fulminating powder, which by the way contains a large percentage of nauseating gas.

That "big building" on the site of St. John's Park is not completed yet. The bricklayers are, however, at work, and there is every reasonable assurance that "it will be finished when it is done!"

It would be humane to permit the introduction of smoke-consuming engines on the city rallways that are laid on the avenues to Harlem river. Their speed could easily be regulated to anything that might be considered practically safe. The idea that horses would be frightened on their approach is nonsense. Once they became accustomed to them there would be no danger on that score.

The law courts are taking their summer recess and the Americus Club is in full session at its camping ground near Greenwich, Conn. The "ring" also there, plotting little jobs for future use.

We have not heard whether any of those orna have been put up lately. They are certainly brilliant inventions and should be patronized by every one who believes in the ridiculous.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

[Translated from the Omnibus of Naples, July 16.] Broadway in New York is not less celebrated than the Strand in London or the Rue Rivoll in Paris. At the great central point of the active circulation, where foot passengers, stages and other vehicles of all descriptions are huddled together in one moving mass, a bridge has been thrown across the street to facilitate the movements of the multitude, at the foot of which an important edifice presents itself, which is no other than the office of the HERALD journal. This magnificent building is the most remarkable nonument of individual enterprise that the great American city has produced. The HERALD Building, constructed of white marble, ornamented with all the flower of Italian architecture, raises its roof above all the neighboring houses and attracts the attention of the busy crowd continually passing before it. Not a century ago the spot now occupied by the HERALD Building only offered to view the modest roof of Hampden Hall, then one of the extremities of the city and the favorite resort of the political agitators. It was there and in the neighboring fieldsnow known as the City Hall Park—that the violent speeches were pronounced exciting America to a revolution; where arguments provoked action; where the liberty trees were raised, and where the men of the people struggled with the soldiers of King George, and where, the soldiers of King George, and where, finally, during a warm evening in July, 1776, the Declaration of American Independence was solemnly read to Washington's army. The orators of Hampden Hall were inter substituted by a notability certainty less serious, but more celeorated; for it was there that the old Museum, in which human monstrosities rivailed with the animal kingdom to draw the money from the Americans' pockets. The Feejee mermaid, colossal infants, living skeletons, Gonaths, Tom Thumb and various other exhibitions imposed their deformative as a productive tax on public curiosity. The Museum was destroyed by fire in 1865. After purchasing the ground for the sum of \$750,000, the proprietor of the Herald built the present edifice at a further cost of \$150,000. What would be thought of a journalist in Europe commencing operations with such an outlay? The internal arrangements fully agree with the splendid exterior of the building. The seven large machines what would be thought of a journal a Bully with a confirmation operations with such an outlay? The internal arrangements fully agree with the splendid exterior of the building. The seven large machines that supply the daily quota of 100,000 copies of the HERALD are in spacious, airy underground apartments. Vast offices are on the ground door for the accommodation of the numerous public. The luxury of the general arrangements could not be exceeded in any of the wealthiest banking establishments; ail the cornices are of sculptured wood, the tables or counters of glass and marble and the floor of finiald marble. There the journal can be personally communicated with—that is, not figuratively, but in real fiesh and bone. There can be found the general manager of the industrial department, the cashier, the employes of the advertising department and subscriptions, altogether quite a little army. The other parts of the edifice, such as the editorial cabinets, the conference half and the libraries are of a magnitude and elegance in proportion to their requirements.

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paris of the edifice, such as the editorial cabinets, the conference hall and the libraries are of a magnitude and eiegance in proportion to their requirements.

The Herald, now so magnificently housed, was brought into existence in a basement, some thirty-two years ago, where its proprietor contented himself with one sorry chair to sit upon and whose table was a plank, supported by two flour barrels, his moderate capital of one or two hundred olders just sufficing to carry him through the week. That proported was editor, compiler—in fact, all but the actual printer. The first number of the journal only contained four pages of four columns each, and had thirty-nine advertisements, perhaps all grainitous. In three months lime the four pages were augmented in size and the columns in proportion, nine of which were now covered with advertisements. In 1840 the pages of the Herald underwent another augmentation, so that each contained six columns. The New York Herald of to-day is a huge triple journal, in folio of seventy-two columns, editory-eight of which are occupied by advertisements. The daily circulation averages lougoo and the annaal profit amounts to a good round igene.

The man who is the head of this fortune, the proprietor of the New York HERALD, is a Solichman by barth, named Jaines Gordon Behondt. He landed in America in 1819, at Halifax, where he acted as teacher in a school, but soon after left for Boston, where he was employed in a printing office as proof reader. He arrived in New York in 1824, where he since remained and struggled through the various phases of fortune until the creation of the New York in 1824, where he since remained and struggled through the various phases of fortune until the creation of the New York in 1824, where he since remained and struggled through the various phases of fortune until the creation of the New York in 1824, where he since remained and struggled through the various phases of fortune until the creation of the New York in 1824, where he since remained and struggl

though he has many antagonists, all agree that his paper has proved a prodigious success. He has no equal in the act of working out current events and the ruling questions of the day; neither does he spare any expense. His large income is amply employed in procuring news of all kinds, from all sources throughout the world. During the late civil war in America he had correspondents on both sides, and it is stated that this branch alone cost \$2.000 per week. The correspondents of the New York Herseld are in all cases horselfy provided for, on the basis that the "first news" is never too well paid for. This is why the London correspondent sent the speech of the king of Prussia, on his own responsibility, by telegraph, at an expense of \$20,000, and his draft for the same was paid on presentation without a single ob-

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

The Citizens' Association to the Board of Health-Interesting Suggestions-New Location of the Houses-Prominent Butchers Favorable to the Proposal.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, August 8, 1868. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH :-DEAR SIR-As the Board of Health has under con-

sideration the subject of locating the slaughter houses in this city, the Citizens' Association respectfully begs leave to offer a few suggestions thereon, impelled thereto by the great importance of the ques-tion and by an earnest desire to see every interest in the community carefully considered and fully protected. The whole subject must be fully investigated, with reference not only to the present interests by which it is surrounded, but also with reference to the great interests which will be created by the rapid and unparalleled growth of New York. Are we building too much upon the future when we say that the progress of this city in the past plainly indicates the development of a city whose magnitude will as far surpass all other great centres of population as the extent of territory and the elements of wealth lying behind it surpass those lying behind other great cities? We are to provide for the health and comupon Manhattan Island must ultimately be carefully regulated and supervised in reference to the welfare of our entire population.

The whole subject of food supplies is of such vital importance to the health and well being of our people that the Board of Health will find a self compelled at no distant day to take up the question in its entire length and breadth.

The intelligent and respectable butchers, who con trof the great balk of the capital and business, will find it greatly to their advantage to carefully review the whole field of their business operations and to enter into broad and comprehensive arrangements to conduct their highly important calling in harmony with the great changes that have taken place, and which will continue to take place from year to year, in our city. The Commissioners who were appointed by the State to lay out our island remarked, in £11, in their report that it was probable in half a century that New York would have a gondiation of four hundred thousand souls. The Commissioners' views at that time were perhaps no more below the actual development of our city than are the views of many persons at the present day upon the subject of the future development of New York. With the facts now before us for a guide it would be only a temporary make-shift and an expensive and troublesome experiment for the banks of the Harlem river. The growth of population and the rapid centralization of commercial and social interests would again be pressing for their removal if they are not located wisely and in harmony with the great interests of the community. The cabing of the butcher is alike nonorable and indispensable as other callings, and so long as the ousiness is managed in harmony with the most important interests of the community the butchers will be respected and their business will prosper.

It must be admitted by all that the time has come when radical changes must be made. A temporizing, makeshift policy will only end in dissatisfaction, prolonged trouble, loss and annovance to the butchers and the public. Considerable ingenuity would now be required to select a spot below Harlem where no population exists to be affected by the evils of slaughter houses. The Association has learned with surprise that some suggestions have been made to your Board for the selection of sixes in the vicinity of Fortieth street, on the East and on the North rivers. These proposed sites are in the heart of our city, near the thickly populated homes of the poor and the mansions of the rich.

The driving of cattle through the streets to abattoirs on Fortieth street would be quite as objectionable as it has ever been. Whether approaching from the vicinity of Fortieth street, on the East and on the north or the south the cathe would have to travel through several miles of year, in our city. The Commissioners who were appointed by the State to lay out our island remarked,

neighborhood, there would be another annoyance every morning in the tearing and ratching of nearly three thousand butcher carts on each river coming to and going from the slaughter houses to distribute the meat to every part of the city.

to and going rom the slaughter houses to distribute the meat to every part of the city.

The association would again impress upon the Board that its whole efforts should tend to the establishment of the slaughter houses in such locality that the present and future populations of all districts of our city will be spared the inflictions above mentioned. The best location is to be found in the low-lands of Harlem, on the rivers in the neighborhood of loth street. Here an abattor has already been erected which could be specific arranged to suit the whole shaughtering business.

In such a location there would be little driving through the streets, because transportation of cattle could be effected by the water.

The butchers, by using refrigerating cars upon the Second Avenue Railroad, and refragarang barges upon the river, could distribute their beef throughout the city and establish convenient depois where the smaller dealers could be supplied. The difficulty of distributing the beef after it is prepared for market is very much less than that attending its distribution through slaughter houses scattered throughbution through alanghter houses scattered through-out the island. Of course the floard of fleath is aware that while the slanghterin of animals is necessarily more or less ofcusive, yet the chief injusy to the health of the community comes not so much from the stangitering the collateral branches of the trade

the stangister houses to a locality sufficiently remote from the bosy centres of business and the crowded centres of population we at the same time remove all these very objectionable and collateral branches of the trade.

The association feels assured that the hourd of Health will weigh, with the utmost care, the whole subject, and trusts that the butchers, approaching the subject in an enlarged and chickinened spirit, will cheerfully go forward to make the changes de-

manded by the present and fature wants of this community.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Health by direction of the Executive Communice of the Citizens' Association of New York.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

THE CROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In last Friday's issue of your paper complaint is made most justly of the negligence and delay shown in the work on the Broadway pavement, and the accumulated piles of broken stone and rubbish in advance of the paving, which make the crossing not only difficult and dangerous, but by making a quarry and stone yard of the street obstruct the more

and stone yard of the street obstruct the more rapid progress of the work. Why should not the stone be removed immediately when taken up and quarried for the benefit of the contractor in some other place than the public street?

As a taxpayer and a citizen doing business on Broadway I fully agree with you that some action should be at once taken to remedy the matter and basten the work to completion. I understand the contractor is bound to have at least one block of the foundation cleared and prepared in advance of the pavement. At present there are not fify yards clear. I learn from personal inquiry that the contractor has been constantly at war with some of the inspectors since the commencement of the work for performing their duty strictly in accordance with the specifications of the contract and the instructions of the engineer under whose control they act.

A GENTINE AREANSAS AFFRAY.-The Madison county (Ark.) Pioneer describes an array that oc-curred in that neighborhood as follows:—Some words passed between the naries, when the ite passed, and Lanier stepped towards Fullips when the latter drew a pistol and shot Lazier in the shoulder, the ball ranging up and breaking the point of me bone. La-nier then drew his kulle, and closing in with Phil-lips out him severely in five places. Mr. R. Gurley lips ont him severely in five places. dition. The parties were good friend that and we understand are still so after letting. The ariar is the result of passive mention of drink and play.